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parochial register of baptisms; out of 860 ages therein mentioned we have verified or corrected 634 by the said register. And we have also, by the said register, as well as by the register books of marriages and deaths, corrected the spelling, so as to render the surname of all the members of the same family as far as possible uniform."

V. Should there be any other than a *church* register kept in the district, the enumerator will proceed to the minister who has the care of it, and compare his schedule with it as before.

VI. He will then proceed with his schedule to the registrar of the district, and compare it in like manner.

VII. Having compared his schedule with the parochial and other registers, the enumerator will compare it with the schedule of the previous census; and for that purpose will be empowered to send for the former enumerator (if he be living, and in the neighbourhood). They will then underline with black ink all the names which are identical in the two schedules; and whenever the descriptions annexed to the names are contradictory, they will use their discretion in deciding which of the two documents is most likely to be correct, and alter in black ink, or make a note of them accordingly. Their certificate will be as follows:—

"We, Henry Staples, enumerator of the census of 1851, and Thomas Jones, enumerator of the census of 1841, have compared together our respective schedules; out of 860 names entered in the schedule of 1851, we find 593 also in the schedule of 1841, and the contradictions, of which there are 13, we have altered to the best of our knowledge and belief."

By thus avoiding quinquennial periods as well as everything else which tends to create confusion during the process of enumeration, and by adopting every available check, we may hope to improve this hitherto very unsatisfactory part of the census. But, as I before suggested, the true principle of carrying out the age inquiry, is through the places of nativity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statistical Return of Wines entered for Home Consumption from 1792 to 1848.

	Average Population.	Portugal.	Spanish.	French.	Madeira.	Rhenish.	Marsala.	Total Gallons.
	About	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	
1792 to 1802	15,000,000	4,156,580	1,058,820	53,760	167,790	10,710	34,860	5,462,520
1821	21,193,458	2,343,509	959,834	159,462	400,476	21,921	69,112	4,686,885
1841	26,893,094	2,387,017	2,412,821	553,740	107,701	53,242	401,439	6,184,960
1842	Population supposed to be about 29,000,000	1,288,953	2,261,786	360,692	65,209	53,585	393,020	4,815,222
1843		2,517,709	2,311,639	326,498	95,589	49,943	416,643	4,968,987
1844		2,887,501	2,478,360	473,789	111,577	53,865	531,051	6,536,141
1845		2,688,084	2,554,877	543,330	102,745	62,519	707,937	6,559,492
1846		2,669,798	2,602,490	409,506	94,580	64,478	508,002	6,348,864
1847		2,360,851	2,372,178	397,329	81,349	55,774	470,386	5,727,867

Statement of the Number of Miles Travelled by ROBERT WEALE, Esq., F.S.S., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, from the 3rd of August, 1835, to the 31st of December, 1846, (both inclusive,) together with the Cost of Travelling and the Time occupied therein.

Conveyance.	Miles Travelled.	Cost of Travelling.			Time occupied in Travelling.		
		£	s.	d.	Years.	Weeks.	Days.
Coach, Steamer, &c,	9,348	221	9	6	....	19	2
Private Conveyance	59,853	5,223	11	7	2	20	4
Total.....	69,201*	5,445	1	1	2	40	....
Railway	30,406	410	14	6	....	25	2
Total.....	99,607	5,855	15	7	3	13	2

* By railway this distance would have been accomplished in 1 year, 5 weeks, and 4 days; and a saving of 1 year, 34 weeks, and 2 days would have been effected in the time occupied in travelling.

Thus the time occupied in travelling 99,607 miles was 3 years, 13 weeks, and 2 days, equal to 10,160 hours, reckoning 52 weeks to the year, 6 days to the week, and 10 hours to the day.

The average speed was therefore 9·804 miles per hour.

Per Coach, Steamer, &c.	8·058 miles per hour.
„ Private Conveyance	8·001 „
„ Railway.....	20·004 „

The average cost of travelling per mile was—

By Coach, Steamer, &c.	5·686d.
By Private Conveyance	20·945
By Railway.....	3·241
By the whole	14·109

Attendance at Places of Worship and in Schools.

IN *Saffron Walden*, out of 575 families resident in cottage tenements, 381, in a recent private survey, were found to be attendants at some place of worship constantly; 79 not very constantly; 92 seldom; and 23 not all. Number of children at day schools of every kind, 840, including, perhaps, 25 from beyond the town; and on one given Sunday, 2,058 at morning, and 2,566 at evening services of the several places of worship.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

First Ordinary Meeting, 1848-9. Monday, 20th Nov., 1848.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

Samuel Salt, Esq.

Henry Browning, Esq.

The following Papers were read:—

1. Analysis of the Report of Surgeon F. P. Strong, of the Bengal Army, to the Bengal Government for 1847, of the Mortality in the Jails of the 24 Pergunnahs, Calcutta. By Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S.
2. Remarks on the Plan adopted for taking the Census in 1841, with suggestions for its improvement. By the Rev. E. Wyatt-Edgell.

Second Ordinary Meeting, 1848-9. Monday, 18th Dec., 1848.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

Wyndham Harding, Esq.

William Ley, Esq.

William H. O. Sankey, Esq.

T. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.

William Austin, Esq.

James Bird, M.D.

Richard B. Grantham, Esq.

Charles F. J. Lord, Esq.

The Hon. Frederick Byng.

Cuthbert Finch, M.D.

Joseph Berridge, Esq.

Peter Dickson, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

- The Return of the Ages, &c., of Civil Servants in England; and the constitution of Societies for providing for Widows and Orphans.
By William Farr, Esq., F.S.S.

Third Ordinary Meeting, 1848-9. Monday, 15th Jan., 1849.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sykes, V.P.R.S., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

Gordon Wyatt Clark, Esq.

Herbert Francis Clark, Esq.

R. Madox Bromley, Esq.

William Hooper Attree, Esq.

Alexander Duncan, Esq.

John Sullivan, Esq.

The following Papers were read:—

1. Statistical Returns of the Government of New Grenada, abridged and translated by James Kennedy, Esq., F.S.S.
2. Statistical View of the Number of Capital Convictions and Executions in Prussia from 1826 to 1843. By Dr. Julius.
3. The Education of Men and Boys employed as Colliers under ground. By Lady Warren Vernon.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF
THE YEAR 1848.

"THE Quarterly Returns are obtained from 117 Districts, sub-divided into 582 Sub-Districts. *Thirty-six* Districts are in the Metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise, with some agricultural Districts, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,612,958 in 1841."

The mortality in the quarter is below the average. Only 43,445 deaths were registered; which is less by 6,034 than the 49,479 deaths registered in the corresponding quarter of 1847, and 7,960 less than 51,405—the number registered in the September quarter of 1846. The mortality of the country, it should be recollected, was low in the three years 1843, 1844, 1845, and in the first quarter of 1846; a slight increase took place in the spring quarter of 1846; in the summer a great mortality broke out, and continued through the autumn, as well as the whole of the year 1847, until influenza raged epidemically at the close of the year 1847, and was then and in the winter of 1848 fatal to thousands. A remarkable improvement was apparent in the spring of the year 1848, and was still more obvious in the summer quarter. While the deaths in the summers of 1846, 1847, were 8,660 and 5,986 above—the deaths in the summer of 1848 were 809 below—the corrected average.

The improvement in the public health is considerable in all the divisions except London. The deaths in the districts of Lancashire and Cheshire in the September quarters of 1846, 1847, 1848, were 15,221, 17,080, 11,720. In the same years the deaths in the districts of Yorkshire were 5,708, 4,708, and 4,404; in the northern districts 2,988, 2,291, and 1,812: in the north midland districts 1,902, 1,604, 1,369; in the western, including the iron districts, 6,276, 5,041, 4,755.

The deaths in Brighton were 349 in the quarter ending September 1848; in the corresponding quarter of 1847 they were 260. It appears that diarrhoea prevailed there, and was fatal to young children. The mortality in Oxford, Northampton and Bedford, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, and Yarmouth, was high in 1846, and fell near the average in 1848. Diarrhoea was nevertheless fatal to children at Ipswich and Yarmouth. Scarlatina and small-pox were epidemic in many parts of the country. The mortality was above the average in the district of St. Thomas (surrounding Exeter), in Plymouth, Redruth, and Penzance. Small-pox, measles, and scarlatina prevailed generally in the south-western division. The Registrar of Heavitree, St. Thomas, notices cases of malignant typhus, which occurred in a family very badly fed. The other members of the family had fever, but recovered. The disease did not spread. Dysentery, which is rarely epidemic in England, caused 65 deaths in Penzance, and was also fatal to many persons in Marazion, the neighbouring sub-district. The Registrar of the latter district says it was "principally with the poor," and he ascribes it "to the dampness of the season and impoverished diet." In Bristol, Clifton, Stroud, the deaths in the quarter were more numerous than in the corresponding quarter of 1848. Scarlatina, small-pox, and hooping-cough were epidemic. The mortality declined rapidly in the summer quarters of 1846, 1847, 1848, in Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Wolstanton, Birmingham, and Coventry—the principal seats of the carpet, iron, pottery, and silk trades. Diarrhoea, however, prevailed in several of these districts; and particularly in Dudley, Walsall, Coventry, and Birmingham, where it was so fatal in 1846. There was one death from common cholera in Wolverhampton. The deaths declined rapidly in Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Basford, and Derby; in the September quarters of 1846—7—8, they were 1,902, 1,604, and 1,369. The deaths in Nottingham were 467, 442, and 311.

The Registrar of St. Ann, Nottingham, says:—

"The improvement may be attributed to the comparative cheapness of provisions, to the infrequency of fever consequent upon the diminution of Irish immigration, and the almost total absence of diarrhoea. The number of old persons carried off last year was so vast, that fewer than the usual proportion of that class survived to swell the returns of subsequent times."

A diminution in the mortality is equally conspicuous in the great seats of the cotton manufactories. The deaths in the districts of Cheshire and Lancashire during the summer quarters of 1846—7—8, were 15,221, 17,080, and 11,720. Epidemics of scarlatina and diarrhoea are noticed as causes of death by several of the Registrars.

The deaths in Hulme (Chorlton) were 438; and in the corresponding quarter of 1846 the deaths were 479. "At that period there was scarcely a house unoccupied in the township of Hulme, while at this time there are nearly 1000 houses without tenants."

The Registrar of Deansgate (Manchester) makes an important practical remark respecting scarlatina, which is now so prevalent, and so frequently followed by dropsy:—

"The mortality has not generally occurred during the early stages or actual progress of the fever, but has resulted from the dropsical effusion following it. This is in very many cases induced by the carelessness of the parents, or other attendants of the children of the poor; for, before they are well recovered from the fever, they are allowed to run out of doors; and during the wet weather, from constant exposure to the rain, inflammatory affections supervene, and cause effusion and death. * * * Scarlatina, and other infectious diseases, are rendered much more extensive by the utter want of ventilation in the dwellings of the poor. * * * When scarlatina once gets into these small, crowded, ill-ventilated dwellings, it is almost sure to affect successively almost the whole of the occupants."

The Registrar of Middleton, Oldham, ascribes the health of his sub-district to the "exceedingly low price of provisions."

A few cases of common cholera are referred to in the Lancashire districts. The population of some parts, like Hulme, has probably diminished; in others it has increased slowly; and the Irish immigration into Lancashire appears now to have ceased, or to excite no remark. But the health of the Lancashire people has unquestionably been better during the summer of 1848 than in that of 1846; after allowing for the operation of those changes which reduce the deaths without implying a diminution of the rate of mortality—that is, of the proportion the deaths bear to the population during a given time.

The mortality which in the summer of 1846 was excessively high in Sheffield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, and Hull, was little above the average of preceding years in 1848. The deaths in Leeds, and Hunslet, during the three summer quarters of 1846—8, were 1,368, 1,328, and 1,158; in Hull, 488, 401, and 336. Diarrhoea and dysentery have been prevalent and fatal in Leeds. The deaths in Myton (Hull) were 218; of which 61 were by zymotic diseases, including 39 cases of diarrhoea, 4 of cholera, 4 of remittent fever, 3 of typhus. The mortality which in 1846 was so high in Sunderland, Gateshead, Tynemouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, and Cockermouth, fell to a point near the average of the years preceding 1846. The deaths in the summer quarters of 1846—7—8, were 2,988, 2,291, and 1,812.

The deaths in the Welsh districts have been nearly stationary since 1846. In Merthyr Tydfil the deaths were 374, 436, and 310 in the summer quarters of 1846—7—8.

The pressure of mortality has slightly increased in London, though it has abated in the country. While the deaths of the four summer quarters 1845—8, in the country districts were 25,152, 38,804, 36,292, and 29,942, the deaths in London were 10,987, 12,601, 13,187, and 13,503. Influenza, it will be recollected, was much more fatal in London than in the country. The increased mortality of London is principally owing to the deaths from diseases of the zymotic class, increasing in the four summers 1845—8, from 2,437 to 5,162. Scarlatina has been more fatal in the last than in any previous summer quarter since the new tables commenced. It destroyed 1,560 lives in 13 weeks, or 1,079 more than the average. The epidemic presented this singularity, that the deaths in the summer quarters 1841—4, were 193, 392, 548, 1,020; and again, 194, 208, 316, 1,560, in the summer quarters 1845—8; which justifies the hope that the mortality from this disease next year will not be considerable. Small-pox, notwithstanding the facilities for vaccination, was fatal to 435 persons—children chiefly who had never been vaccinated. Typhus destroyed 882 lives in London; the epidemic has prevailed since 1846, and is but slowly declining. 128 persons died of erysipelas; 52 women of metria, and 57 of other accidents in child-bearing. 156 persons died in the 13 weeks of fractures and contusions; 26 of gunshot and other wounds; 116 by drowning; 36 by hanging; 31 of burns and scalds; 15 of poison. The deaths of 15 persons were ascribed directly to intemperance; of 33 to *delirium tremens*—a disease generally caused by intemperance. Only 2 deaths were directly referred to privation; 4 deaths were ascribed to neglect; 59 to the want of the mother's milk. It is gratifying to observe that

there has been no death from hydrophobia in London during the last five summers; a result which may be fairly ascribed to judicious police regulations. Consumption, the enemy of mature life, carried off 1,534 victims. The fatality of this and of other diseases of the tubercular class remains almost invariable, allowing for differences of nomenclature; the deaths in the eight various summers of 1841—8, were 2,400, 2,511, 2,428, 2,275, 2,199, 2,659, 2,370, 2,221.

Dysentery was rather more fatal than in previous years. Every summer there have been many deaths from diarrhoea; in the summers of 1846—7—8, diarrhoea was epidemic, and fatal to 1,549, 1,196, and 1,048 lives; cholera was fatal in the same season to 197, 98, and 153 lives. The mortality from these diseases for the last 9 years is shown in the annexed tables.

<i>Deaths from Diarrhoea in each of the Four Quarters of the Years 1840-48.</i>					<i>Deaths from Cholera in each of the Four Quarters of the Years 1840-48.</i>				
Quarters ending	March.	June.	Sept.	Decr.	Quarters ending	March.	June.	Sept.	Decr.
1840	57	62	279	62	1840	3	4	53	6
1841	68	65	228	112	1841	1	1	23	3
1842	81	63	489	87	1842	....	7	106	13
1843	69	50	455	268	1843	6	8	60	14
1844	79	83	414	129	1844	4	9	47	5
1845	109	84	449	199	1845	4	2	26	11
1846	119	153	1,549	331	1846	7	9	197	15
1847	178	202	1,196	400	1847	3	4	98	12
1848	244	239	1,048	....	1848	9	17	153	....

Cases of cholera have been every year registered in London. The deaths in the eight summer quarters of 1840—8, were 53, 23, 106, 60, 47, 26, 197, 98, 153; the deaths in the same seasons from diarrhoea were 279, 228, 489, 455, 414, 449, 1,549, 1,196, 1,048. Both these diseases were fatal to adults between the ages of 15—60; and to old people; but the great majority of the cases occurred in children. In the 13 weeks of the present year ending September 30th, the deaths of 90 children under 15; 37 men and women of the age of 15—60, and 30 of the age of 60 and upwards, were referred to cholera. The duration of the attack in adults varied from 16 hours to several days.

So far as the returns down to the end of September go—I may repeat what I stated three months since, that “there is no trace of the epidemic of cholera in England.” The subsequent weekly returns for London justify the suspicion then expressed, that the epidemic might, as in 1831, reach England in October.

Deaths in London from all Causes (exclusive of Violent and Sudden Deaths), and from Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera, in the 13 Weeks of the Summer Quarters 1846, 1847, and 1848.

Number of Weeks	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Total.
Deaths from all causes, { 1846 894 882 1,026 976 1,063 1,100 925 870 875 850 880 819 783 11,943 exclusive of Violent { 1847 835 857 921 871 926 940 1,070 1,043 1,054 1,002 998 1,109 1,010 12,636 and Sudden Deaths. { 1848 963 910 1,065 1,168 1,025 1,042 994 923 942 1,000 895 1,007 1,067 13,001														
Deaths from Diarrhoea, { 1846 76 98 149 187 218 238 180 169 148 136 87 83 62 1,821 Dysentery, and Cho- { 1847 17 38 47 67 125 128 188 172 157 135 139 117 107 1,437 lera..... { 1848 69 79 124 213 175 147 98 84 104 86 61 72 60 1,372														
Mean Temperature { 1846 65.0 60.0 64.9 62.6 70.6 66.5 61.8 60.8 62.6 61.6 64.5 60.3 59.2 63.1 { 1847 61.3 65.5 70.2 63.1 65.9 62.6 63.2 64.1 60.3 54.3 56.3 54.1 56.1 61.3 { 1848 63.0 64.6 62.5 61.6 60.0 58.2 59.0 57.7 59.7 61.2 52.3 56.7 56.7 59.5														

MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 117 of the Districts of England (including the Principal Towns), showing the Number of Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending September of the Four Years 1845-46-47-48.

Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Popula- tion 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending Sept. 30th.				Parts of Divisions and Districts.	Popula- tion 1841.	Deaths Registered in the Quarters ending Sept. 30th.			
		Years.						Years.			
		1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.			1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
<i>Metropolis*.</i>						<i>North Midland Division.</i>					
West Districts..	301,326	1,559	1,815	1,936	1,906	Leicester	50,932	458	536	343	353
North Districts..	376,610	1,872	2,452	2,543	2,609	Lincoln	36,110	154	246	209	226
Central Districts	374,711	2,075	2,201	2,452	2,388	Nottingham....	53,080	285	467	442	311
East Districts ..	393,247	2,637	2,859	2,948	3,052	Basford	59,634	262	372	311	242
South Districts..	502,475	2,844	3,274	3,308	3,548	Derby	35,015	181	281	219	237
Total†.....	1,948,369	10,987	12,601	13,187	13,503	Total	234,771	1,340	1,902	1,604	1,369
<i>South Eastern Division.</i>						<i>North Western Division.</i>					
Maidstone	32,310	124	239	213	168	Stockport	85,672	398	697	568	603
Brighton	46,742	219	364	260	349	Macclesfield ..	56,018	255	422	368	388
Isle of Wight ..	42,547	121	178	150	190	Great Brough- ton (including Chester)	49,085	227	342	277	340
Portsea Island ..	53,086	239	493	397	377	Liverpool	223,054	1,963	2,946	5,669	2,189
Winchester	23,044	89	141	135	197	West Derby } (adjoining Liverpool) ...	88,652	633	1,144	1,284	911
Windsor	20,502	78	96	73	87	Blackburn	75,091	382	552	458	471
Total	218,181	870	1,451	1,228	1,278	Preston	77,189	458	641	523	420
<i>South Midland Division.</i>						Rochdale	60,577	362	427	329	337
St. Albans	17,051	85	114	65	86	Bury	77,496	385	643	482	371
Wycombe	34,150	141	156	129	152	Bolton	97,519	594	821	738	638
Oxford	19,701	89	154	88	90	Wigan	66,032	316	611	559	441
Northampton ..	28,103	182	220	179	150	Prescott	43,739	212	322	348	218
Bedford	31,767	182	255	236	172	Chorlton	93,736	607	1,098	822	982
Cambridge	24,453	125	147	136	136	Manchester	192,408	1,363	2,354	2,783	1,779
Total	155,225	804	1,086	833	786	Salford	70,228	488	795	549	611
<i>Eastern Division.</i>						Ashton and Old- [ham†	173,964	897	1,406	1,332	1,021
Colchester	17,790	89	127	118	99	Total	1,530,460	9,490	15,221	17,080	11,720
Ipswich	25,254	119	240	143	198	<i>York Division.</i>					
Norwich	61,846	308	454	243	306	Sheffield	85,076	446	1,039	561	715
Yarmouth	24,081	143	196	133	140	Huddersfield ..	107,140	470	718	621	590
Total	128,921	659	1,017	637	743	Halifax	109,175	565	642	550	512
<i>South Western Division.</i>						Bradford	132,164	990	1,111	866	771
Devizes	22,130	95	115	105	103	Leeds & Hunslet†	168,667	943	1,368	1,328	1,158
Dorchester	23,380	97	114	99	95	Hull	41,180	273	488	401	336
Exeter	31,333	160	191	175	142	York	47,779	223	342	391	322
St. Thomas	47,105	149	233	145	195	Total	691,131	3,910	5,708	4,708	4,404
Plymouth	36,527	191	279	193	293	<i>Northern Division</i>					
Redruth	48,062	172	175	178	193	Sunderland	56,226	291	475	461	361
Penzance	50,100	166	219	186	285	Gateshead	38,747	165	473	279	235
Bath	69,232	336	362	297	282	Tynemouth	53,625	293	508	323	284
Total	327,969	1,366	1,688	1,378	1,593	Newcastle-on- Tyne	71,850	421	857	536	475
<i>Western Division.</i>						Carlisle	36,084	152	281	279	165
Bristol	64,298	347	405	349	463	Cockermouth ..	35,676	131	203	245	154
Clifton	66,233	323	436	340	401	Kendal	34,694	147	191	168	138
Stroud	38,920	163	189	148	210	Total	328,902	1,600	2,968	2,291	1,812
Cheltenham	40,221	138	195	155	166	<i>Welsh Division.</i>					
Hereford	34,427	172	182	144	120	Abergavenny ..	50,834	254	294	289	243
Shrewsbury	21,529	91	108	155	134	Pontypool	25,037	132	119	127	130
Worcester	27,130	106	173	159	135	Merthyr Tydvil	52,864	302	374	436	310
Kidderminster ..	29,408	165	162	117	139	Newtown	25,958	135	86	120	103
Dudley	86,028	457	745	632	538	Wrexham	39,542	160	224	164	318
Walsall	34,274	157	288	257	195	Holywell	40,767	183	210	200	238
Wolverhampton ..	80,722	438	637	774	483	Anglesey	38,105	149	160	156	140
Wolstanton	32,069	164	315	232	211	Total	273,127	1,315	1,467	1,492	1,482
Birmingham	138,187	694	1,623	1,161	1,009	Ditto, exclu- sive of the Metropolis }	4,664,569	25,152	38,804	36,292	29,942
Aston	50,923	135	468	260	348	Grand Total ..	6,612,958	36,139	51,405	49,479	43,445
Coventry	31,028	183	300	158	198						
Total	776,002	3,798	6,276	5,041	4,755						

* The last quarter for the London returns ended September 30, 1848.

† The mortality of the districts of Wandsworth and Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, is included in the above table, in each of the four years, though the deaths in Wandsworth did not appear in the Weekly Metropolitan Returns till 1844; nor those of Lewisham and Hampstead till 1847.

‡ The former district of Ashton is now divided into Ashton and Oldham, both included in the present return.

§ The former district of Leeds is now divided into Leeds and Hunslet, both included in the present return.

MORTALITY OF THE METROPOLIS.

A Table of the Mortality in the Metropolis, showing the Number of Deaths from all Causes, in the Quarters ending September of the Four Years, 1845-46-47-48.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending Sept.*				CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending Sept.*			
	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.		1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
ALL CAUSES.....	10,842	12,409	13,187	13,503	III. Scrofula.....	32	84	68	86
SPECIFIED CAUSES.....	10,802	12,364	13,158	13,450	Tabes Mesenterica..	188	343	306	250
I. Zymotic Diseases....	2,437	3,255	4,102	5,162	Phthisis or Consumption.....	1,558	1,784	1,581	1,534
SPORADIC DISEASES.					Hydrocephalus.....	421	448	415	351
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat.....	554	492	548	524	IV. Cephalitis.....	159	165	131	125
III. Tubercular Diseases.....	2,199	2,659	2,370	2,221	Apoplexy.....	266	273	276	222
IV. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves, and Senses.....	1,476	1,466	1,416	1,369	Paralysis.....	184	221	226	213
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.....	371	351	369	377	Delirium Tremens..	33	44	29	33
VI. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration.....	1,060	931	1,021	973	Chorea.....	4	1	1	3
VII. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion.....	899	1,002	969	858	Epilepsy.....	78	74	70	70
VIII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.....	101	138	122	143	Tetanus.....	4	2	4	3
IX. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.....	120	132	146	103	Insanity.....	8	25	27	16
X. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.....	71	116	109	75	Convulsions.....	608	513	521	466
XI. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.....	14	17	23	27	Disease of Brain, &c.....	132	148	131	158
XII. Malformations.....	28	48	54	44	Pericarditis.....	12	20	20	30
XIII. Premature Birth & Debility.....	221	299	298	254	Aneurism.....	11	10	18	19
XIV. Atrophy.....	233	473	481	339	Disease of Heart.....	348	321	331	328
XV. Age.....	569	487	540	399	Laryngitis.....	17	25	28	36
XVI. Sudden.....	91	63	126	111	Bronchitis.....	191	271	330	337
XVII. Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance.....	358	435	464	471	Pleurisy.....	28	30	35	22
					Pneumonia.....	600	399	409	388
I. Small Pox.....	76	51	320	435	Asthma.....	101	95	96	64
Measles.....	688	75	521	154	Disease of Lungs, &c.....	123	111	123	106
Scarlatina.....	194	208	316	1,560	Teething.....	217	133	163	117
Hooping Cough.....	385	355	238	340	Quincy.....	5	14	16	14
Croup.....	75	66	62	63	Gastritis.....	18	28	24	24
Thrush.....	105	113	82	77	Enteritis.....	212	213	190	166
Diarrhoea.....	449	1,549	1,196	1,048	Peritonitis.....	31	56	57	62
Dysentery.....	43	75	143	171	Ascites.....	19	26	21	31
Cholera.....	26	197	98	153	Ulceration (of Intestines, &c.).....	38	43	41	30
Influenza.....	8	6	6	7	Hernia.....	18	36	28	25
Purpura and Scurvy.....	11	9	22	13	Ileus.....	29	35	45	38
Ague.....	6	1	6	8	Intussusception.....	14	8	18	17
Remittent Fever.....	8	12	23	18	Stricture of the Intestine Canal.....	5	11	7	9
Infantile Fever.....	10	9	10	8	Dis. of Stomach, &c.....	93	116	102	75
Typhus.....	273	403	395	382	Disease of Pancreas.....	..	..	1	..
Metria, or Puerperal Fever, see Childbirth.....	..	..	..	52	Hepatitis.....	33	71	56	63
Rheumatic Fever, see Rheumatism.....	..	..	..	15	Jaundice.....	29	42	41	40
Erysipelas.....	56	92	126	128	Disease of Liver.....	135	162	156	144
Syphilis.....	17	28	29	25	Disease of Spleen.....	3	3	1	3
Noma or Canker, see Mortification.....	7	3	9	5	Nephritis.....	4	6	5	7
Hydrophobia.....	..	..	..	..	Nephria (or Bright's Disease).....	..	..	..	39
II. Hæmorrhage.....	36	42	42	54	Ischuria.....	..	2	2	3
Dropsy.....	273	172	205	193	Diabetes.....	13	8	9	7
Abscess.....	19	14	31	21	Stone.....	11	9	7	9
Ulcer.....	6	9	20	15	Cystitis.....	3	7	10	8
Fistula.....	7	3	2	3	Stricture of Urethra.....	11	13	8	12
Mortification.....	34	34	41	39	Dis. of Kidneys, &c.....	59	93	81	56
Cancer.....	168	199	197	189	Paramenia.....	4	4	6	..
Gout.....	11	19	10	10	Ovarian Dropsy.....	6	13	3	12
					Childbirth, see Metria.....	70	80	91	57
					Dis. of Uterus, &c.....	40	35	46	34
					X. Arthritis.....	1	..	3	..
					Rheumatism.....	31	62	45	45
					Disease of Joints, &c.....	39	54	61	30
					XI. Carbuncle.....	3	1	3	6
					Phlegmon.....	3	7	7	8
					Disease of Skin, &c.....	6	9	13	13
					Intemperance.....	14	29	23	15
					Privation.....	2	3	16	2
					Want of Breast.....	..	..	..	..
					Milk, see Privation.....	..	..	..	59
					Neglect & Atrophy.....	..	..	..	..
					Cold, see Privation.....	..	..	..	..
					Poison.....	..	..	..	15
					Burns and Scalds.....	..	..	..	31
					Hanging, &c.....	..	..	..	36
					Drowning.....	342	403	425	116
					Fractures and Contusions.....	..	..	..	156
					Wounds.....	..	..	..	26
					Other Violence.....	..	..	..	11
					Causes not specified.....	40	45	29	55

* The mortality of the district of Lewisham, and sub-district of Hampstead, was included in the Metropolitan returns at the commencement of 1847, for the first time. Therefore the deaths for previous years are not contained in the above table. In the quarters ending September they were respectively (1840) 161, (1841) 159, (1842) 160, (1843) 138, (1844) 151, (1845) 145, (1846) 192.

† Under the head of "sudden deaths" are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the Coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c., &c.

‡ In the years previous to 1848, "Worms" and "Infantile Fever" were classed together. The former is now placed to diseases of digestive organs.

PRICES OF

Average Contract Prices of the Provisions and Fuel supplied to the Workhouses

Districts marked out by the Registrar-General, and Central Unions contained therein.	Average Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers.			Wheaten Flour per Stone.	Wheaten Bread per 4 lbs.	Meat—Pork, Beef, and Mutton per lb.	Salt Butter per lb.	Cheese per lb.	Potatoes.
	Food.	Clothing.	Food and Clothing.						
<i>Metropolis.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
East London	3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	....	4 0 cwt.
Holborn	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 6	1 9	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	....
<i>South Eastern Counties.</i>									
Maidstone	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 6	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	....
South Stoneham	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ }	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	....
<i>South Midland Counties.</i>									
Northampton	3 6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ }	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	....
Cambridge	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	....
<i>Eastern Counties.</i>									
Ipswich	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	3 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
<i>South Western Counties.</i>									
Devizes	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
Penzance	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9	{ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ }	{ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 }	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5 0 cwt.
Bath.....	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 11	1 8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	....
<i>Western Counties.</i>									
Gloucester	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 6 sack.
Wolverhampton	3 2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	{ 6 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ }	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 6 bag, 180 lbs.
<i>North Midland Counties.</i>									
Derby	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	9	6	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 20 lbs.
<i>North Western Counties.</i>									
Macclesfield.....	2 11	7	3 6	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	12 8 load.
Bolton	2 2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 8 „
Prescot.....	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 6	....	....	5	14	....	....
<i>North Eastern Counties.</i>									
Sheffield	2 11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 0 peck.
Huddersfield	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 5	....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	8	12 6 peck.
Sculcoates	2 11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	....	1 9 peck.
<i>Northern Counties.</i>									
Gateshead	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 cwt.
Kendal	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11	2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 stone.
<i>Wales.</i>									
Pembroke	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2	3 6	....	{ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 }	10	4	0 1 lb.
St. Asaph	2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	....

PROVISIONS, FUEL, &c.

of the following Unions, during the Quarter ended at Michaelmas, 1847.

Peas per Quart.	Oatmeal per lb.	Candles per 12 lbs.	Yellow Soap.	Coals per Ton.	Tea per lb.	Sugar per lb.	Milk per Quart.	Miscellaneous Articles.
<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
4½	3	5 9	45 0 cwt.	20 0	3 0½	4½	2½	Table Beer, 5s. Barrel.
4⅞	2½	6 0	48 0 cwt.	17 0	3 4	5	....	Porter, 33s. Barrel.
....	3	6 0	52 0 cwt.	20 3	3 4	5	....
5	3	6 3	0 5½ lb.	21 6	3 3	5	....	{ Wood, 10s. 100 bavins. Soda, 1½ <i>d.</i> lb.
....	....	6 0	50 0 cwt.	16 8	3 6	5½	1¾	Rice, 30s. cwt. Soda, 9s. 6 <i>d.</i> cwt.
....	3¾	6 0	46 0 cwt.	22 6	3 6	5	2¼	{ Rice, 3 <i>d.</i> lb. Salt, 2s. 6 <i>d.</i> cwt. Ale, 4½ <i>d.</i> quart. Soda, 11s. cwt.
3¼	3¼	6 0	44 0 cwt.	17 11	....	....	....	Beef Suet, 60s. cwt.
3	3¼	6 3	0 5½ lb.	20 0	3 9	....	....	{ Rice, 4 <i>d.</i> lb. Bacon, 8½ <i>d.</i> lb. Beer, 7 <i>d.</i> gallon.
3¼	3	6 0	50 0 cwt.	18 5	3 4	5½	....	Fish, 8s. 4 <i>d.</i> cwt.
2½	3	6 0	40 0 cwt.	12 0	3 3	5	....	Rice, 26s. cwt.
3¾	3	6 0	44 0 cwt.	{ 12 0 15 0 }	3 4	5½	....	Bacon, 9 <i>d.</i> lb.
3¼	3	6 0	46 0 cwt.	9 6	4 0	5½	1¾	Rice, 3½ lb. Seft Soap, 4 <i>d.</i> lb.
2¾	2½	6 0	44 0 cwt.	8 6	4 0	5¾	....	Rice, 31s. cwt.
3	2⅞	6 0	0 4½ lb.	10 0	....	....	....
3¼	2	5 6	0 5½ lb.	8 4	....	....	1	Treacle, 3¼ <i>d.</i> lb.
3½	....	6 0	46 6 cwt.	8 6	....	....	1½	
3¾	2¾	6 0	0 5½ lb.	{ 7 0 4 6 }	3 8	....	2⅞	{ Coffee, 1s. 6 <i>d.</i> lb. Cocoa, 10 <i>d.</i> lb. Rice, 3s. 6 <i>d.</i> stone. Hominy, 2s. 6¾ <i>d.</i> stone.
3	3	6 0	0 6 lb.	7 11	....	....	1	
3½	3¾	6 0	5 8 stone	16 6 chaldron.	....	....	1	
3½	2¾	5 6	49 0 cwt.	14 6	3 10	5	....	{ Coffee, 1s. 4 <i>d.</i> lb. Treacle, 3s. 8 <i>d.</i> st. Blk. Pepper, 1s. 2 <i>d.</i> lb.
3⅞	2½	6 3	5 6 stone	15 5	3 9	5¾	0¾	Coffee, 1s. 3 <i>d.</i> lb. Rice, 3s. 9 <i>d.</i> st.
4	3¼	6 3	48 0 cwt.	15 5	3 9	5¾	....	Barley Bread, 2½ <i>d.</i> lb.
5¼	3½	7 0	0 5 lb.	....	3 6	6	0½	{ Indian Meal, 30s. sack. Brown Bread, 2 <i>d.</i> lb.

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER DURING THE QUARTER ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30th, 1848.

By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

With the exception of a few days in July, and the period between the 9th and 23rd of September, the weather during the quarter ending September 30, 1848, was wet, with very little sunshine. The month of August was extremely wet, and in many places the falls of rain, both in July and September, were unusually great. So much rain falling in a period immediately following the previous bad weather, renders the season and the year very remarkable. On July 1, the mean temperature of the air was $8^{\circ}4$ below the average value of the same day in the seven preceding years, and on the 6th it was $12^{\circ}2$ in excess above the average; on the former day the mean temperature was 46° , and on the latter day it was $74^{\circ}0$. On the 9th, it was 3° below the average, and on the 14th it was $9^{\circ}4$ above the average; and on the 15th it was again below the average. These changes were great and abrupt. From July 11 to September 19 the temperature of the air was almost always below the average value, and particularly so between the 11th and 15th of September; on the 12th, the departure from the average was $12^{\circ}6$. From the 20th of September to the end of the quarter the temperature of the air ranged somewhat above the average value. The hottest day in this year was July 6, and this day was the hottest all over the country. On an average of seven years, the hottest day is July 5.

Large and continuous Falls of Rain.—In July, at Greenwich, rain fell to the depth of 0·3 inch on the 15th, 23rd, and 31st. On the 14th, at Latimer Rectory, rain to the depth of half an inch fell in half an hour. In August rain was falling more or less at every part of the country on every day. At Greenwich, the amount collected exceeded 0·3 inch on the 1st, 3rd, 8th, 10th, and 21st; and the falls exceeded 0·7 inch on the 14th and 31st. On the 14th a large fall occurred at all places. In September, on the 24th at Thwaite, between 4h. A.M. and 9h. A.M., rain fell to the depth of 2·12 inches, a greater fall within the same interval of time than has occurred at Thwaite within the preceding 40 years; and on this day at Leeds, the fall within nine hours was 2 inches. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th days, rain was falling almost continuously over all parts of the country. At Cardington the fall within 60 hours was 2·6 inches. At Leicester, the amount within 72 hours was 2·25 inches, and this was the amount which fell on these days at most places. This fall, extending over so large a portion of the country, is most unusual.

The approximate mean monthly values of the several subjects of research are shown in the subjoined tables; but, as they have not been corrected for diurnal variation corresponding to the time or times at which the observations have been made, the values generally are not in a state for comparison with each other. This remark does not apply to the approximate mean monthly temperatures of the air, because the same correction is applicable at all places.

The mean monthly temperatures of the places in Cornwall and Devonshire, in these three months, are about the same values as those of other places; but the extremes of daily and monthly temperatures are much less than elsewhere.

The great prevalence of rain during the quarter, together with the very short periods of sunshine, has harassed the farmer in gathering in the crops. The month of July was about its usual character, but the constant rain in August impeded the farmer in his operations, and in many of the southern counties injured the crops considerably, causing the corn to sprout, and seed-leaves to appear of fully an inch in length by the middle of August; the greater coldness of the northern counties prevented the sprouting of the corn, but it otherwise was seriously injured. Between the 9th and 23rd of September the weather was generally fine, and this period was the only good interval of time for harvest work during the quarter, and the wheat gathered within this time was in good condition. The heavy falls of rain at the end of this month flooded many parts of the country, and the roads in some places were deeply trenched.

Sheep stock has not been healthy; the deaths among the lambs have been very numerous, even in the driest districts.

QUARTERLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of the Atmosphere (Dry level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Range of the Ther- mometer.	WIND.		Mean amount of Cloud 0—10.	RAIN. Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount Col- lected.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic Foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Hu- midity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a Ver- tical Column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Height of Column of the Barometer above the level of the Sea.
							Strength 0—6.	General Direction.									
Helston.....	29.535	58.5	76.0	41.0	15.0	35.0	1.5	s.w.	5.2	57	In. 11.3	Gr. 4.8	0.9	0.889	5.9	527	106
Falmouth.....	..	58.0	79.0	42.0	18.4	37.0	1.4	s.w.	6.3	60	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truro.....	..	57.3	72.0	42.0	10.9	30.0	0.9	s.w.	6.3	45	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	120
Torquay.....	..	58.0	75.0	46.0	10.4	22.3	2.2	s.w.	4.3	49	10.4	4.9	0.9	0.847	6.1	528	140
Exeter.....	29.656	58.6	80.7	39.0	18.5	41.7	1.4	s.w.	4.3	52	8.9	4.9	0.9	0.847	6.1	528	..
Chichester.....	..	55.9	78.0	39.0	15.0	39.0	0.8	Variable	6.7	50	10.2	5.0	0.7	0.906	6.2	528	55
Southampton Observatory.....	29.531	58.7	85.0	38.0	17.9	47.0	0.8	Variable	6.7	50	11.0	4.5	0.8	0.706	5.6	526	180
Uckfield.....	29.558	59.6	83.0	36.0	19.0	47.0	0.8	s.w.	5.8	59	12.7	4.4	0.9	0.827	5.7	529	265
Beckington.....	29.498	57.1	83.0	35.0	19.5	53.0	0.8	s.w.	5.8	61	8.7	4.5	1.1	0.785	5.7	526	159
Royal Observatory Greenwich.....	29.581	58.6	85.3	32.8	20.6	52.7	..	..	6.4	45	10.2	4.7	1.1	0.810	5.7	528	107
Maldenstone Hill, Greenwich.....	29.571	58.4	85.5	35.8	16.4	49.7	..	s.w.	..	..	..	4.6	1.1	0.810	5.6	..	40
Lewisham.....	..	58.4	85.0	31.9	19.6	53.1	..	s.w.	4.0	50	8.0	4.6	1.4	0.759	5.6	525	32
Waltham.....	29.534	57.1	84.0	34.0	19.2	51.0	3.1	s.w.	..	..	..	4.6	1.4	0.759	5.6	525	..
St. John's Wood, London.....	..	57.4	84.0	31.0	20.2	54.0	..	Variable	6.6	52	10.5	4.5	1.1	0.817	5.5	524	335
Latimer Rectory.....	29.571	56.1	84.0	31.0	23.4	53.0	1.5	Variable	6.1	47	10.5	4.4	1.2	0.781	5.5	524	280
Aylesbury.....	29.561	58.3	88.0	33.0	22.9	55.0	0.5	s.w.	6.7	47	10.5	4.4	0.9	0.813	5.4	524	300
Stone Observatory.....	29.527	56.2	76.1	37.0	15.3	39.1	0.8	s.w.	6.3	33	8.1	4.4	0.6	0.876	5.9	525	..
Hartwell House.....	29.515	57.7	89.0	29.0	25.8	60.0	0.8	s.w.	6.3	31	10.5	4.9	0.6	0.876	5.9	525	..
Saffron Walden.....	..	56.8	82.0	32.0	17.0	50.0	2.5	s.w.	4.7	56	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pool Cottage, Hereford.....	..	54.8	85.0	31.0	20.2	54.0	..	s.w.	..	..	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardington.....	29.591	57.6	85.0	31.0	20.2	54.0	..	s.w.	6.1	61	9.9	4.7	1.0	0.835	5.8	527	70
Thwaite.....	..	57.0	87.0	38.0	16.3	49.0	..	s.w.	..	40	9.8	4.7	0.8	0.870	5.8	530	200
Norwich.....	29.522	57.7	84.0	38.0	16.3	46.0	..	..	5.3	38	8.1	3.9	0.8	0.870	5.8	529	39
Leicester.....	..	57.2	95.0	35.0	21.9	60.0	2.0	..	5.3	30	11.3	4.7	1.5	0.718	4.7	529	150
Empingham.....	..	55.7	81.0	35.0	16.6	46.0	..	s.w.	..	50	9.4	4.6	0.5	0.900	5.7	528	..
Derby.....	29.602	55.7	81.0	35.0	16.6	46.0	..	..	..	52	11.8	4.6	0.5	0.900	5.7	528	39
Highfield House, Notts.....	29.466	57.2	84.8	35.2	10.2	31.6	0.9	s.w.	6.3	58	11.7	4.4	1.0	0.813	5.4	529	103
Liverpool Observatory.....	29.519	56.3	76.8	45.2	10.2	37.6	0.9	N.W.	6.7	54	8.9	4.2	0.8	0.842	5.1	530	37
Leeds.....	..	55.2	84.0	35.0	17.7	49.0	1.5	Variable	6.3	59	12.6	4.5	0.6	0.862	5.5	529	148
Wakefield.....	29.517	57.2	90.0	32.5	20.0	57.5	..	..	7.4	62	9.5	4.1	1.3	0.762	5.0	527	113
Stonyhurst Observatory.....	..	53.9	83.5	32.6	16.0	50.9	0.9	s.w.	7.4	62	15.2	4.2	0.7	0.860	5.1	528	381
York.....	..	56.2	84.0	35.0	15.9	49.0	..	W.	..	45	9.0	..	..	..	..	50	50
Whitehaven.....	29.544	54.7	72.0	38.5	10.2	33.5	2.5	s.w.	5.8	39	11.0	4.3	1.2	0.780	5.3	529	..
Durham.....	29.544	54.7	72.0	38.5	10.2	33.5	2.5	s.w.	..	30	6.8	4.1	1.1	0.798	5.0	525	340
Newcastle.....	29.488	56.8	79.5	34.5	13.7	45.0	..	s.w.	..	31	7.9	4.5	1.2	0.790	5.5	526	121
Number of Columns.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

The mean of the numbers in the first column is 29·541 inches, and this value may be considered as that of the pressure of dry air for England during the quarter ending 1848, Sept. 30. The differences between this number and the separate results contained in the first column, show the probable sums of the errors of observation and reduction, the latter arising partly from erroneously assumed altitudes, and partly in consequence of the index-errors of the instruments not having been determined. In most cases, however, the sums of these errors are small.

The mean of the numbers in the second column, for those places situated in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire, is 58°1; for those places situated south of latitude 52°, including Chichester and Hartwell, is 57°8; for those places situated between the latitudes of 52° and 53°, including Saffron Walden and Highfield House, was 56°8; for those places situated between the latitudes 53° and 54°, including Liverpool and Whitehaven, but not Stonyhurst, whose mean temperature, from its greater elevation, is lower than that due to its latitude alone, was 56°2; and for Durham and Newcastle was 55°8; this value, however, is somewhat too high for the former place and too low for the latter, on account of the difference of elevation of those places. These values may be considered as those of the mean temperatures of the air for those different parallels of latitude during the quarter ending 1848, Sept. 30.

The average daily range of the temperature of the air in Cornwall and Devonshire was 14°2; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 10°2; south of latitude 52° was 19°5; between the latitudes of 52° and 53° was 15°8; between the latitudes of 53° and 54° was 15°9; and of Durham and Newcastle, was 14°4.

The greatest mean daily ranges of the temperature of the air took place at Hartwell, Latimer, Aylesbury, and Leicester respectively; and the least occurred at Liverpool, Whitehaven, Torquay, and Truro respectively.

The highest thermometer readings in air during the quarter were 95° at Leicester, 90° at Wakefield, and 89° at Hartwell; but it seems highly probable that these readings are greater than the temperature of the air really reached. The reading 88° seems to be confirmed, and this value may be considered as the highest during the quarter. The lowest values of the thermometer readings in air were 29° at Hartwell, 31° at Latimer and Cardington. The extreme range of temperature of the air during the quarter was therefore about 59°.

The average quarterly range of the reading of the thermometer in air in Cornwall and Devonshire was 33°2; at Liverpool and Whitehaven was 32°5; and the mean of the numbers at all the other places is 49°2. The highest and lowest readings at Stone, and all depending upon them, are evidently erroneous.

From the numbers in this quarter, as well as those of preceding quarters, it appears that the Vale of Aylesbury is subject to greater extremes of temperature than any other part of the country of equal extent.

The great mass of air has passed from the S.W. in all places except Liverpool and Whitehaven, at both of which places it seems to have passed from the N.W. By reference to the Monthly Table it will be seen that this was particularly the case in July and August, but in September the direction of the wind was frequently from the E., and its compounds.

From the numbers in the ninth column the distribution of cloud seems to have been nearly the same in amount at most places, and such as to have covered about three-fifths of the whole sky.

The fall of rain during the quarter has greatly exceeded the average amount for the season, and this was particularly the case in the month of August. The places at which rain has fallen on the greatest number of days were Stonyhurst, Greenwich, Beckington, Leeds, Highfield House, Helston, and Wakefield, and the average number at those places was 59; and the places at which rain fell on the least number of days are those situated near the Eastern coast. The places at which the largest falls have taken place were Stonyhurst, Hereford, Beckington, Leeds, and Torquay. The places where the falls have been the least in amount are Durham, Newcastle, Saffron Walden, Walworth, Stone, and Norwich. The amount at Stone being so much less than the fall at adjacent places, seems to be strange; and this was the case in the preceding quarter: in consequence of which the Rev. J. B. Reade, on August 17, wrote to me, stating that "There have been many electrical clouds giving copious showers around us, especially on the Chiltern Hills, and in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury, while we were in sunshine. This was particularly the case yesterday afternoon."

The numbers in columns 12 to 16 show the mean values of the hygrometrical results at every station; from which we find, that

The mean weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air for England (excepting Cornwall and Devonshire) in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 4·5 grains.

The mean additional weight required to saturate a cubic foot of air in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 1·0 grain.

The mean degree of humidity (complete saturation = 1), in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 0·815.

The mean amount of vapour mixed with the air would have produced water, if all had been precipitated at one time on the surface of the earth, to the depth of 5·5 inches, in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848.

The mean weight of a cubic foot of air at the level of the sea, under the mean pressure, temperature, and humidity, in the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, was 529·3 grains.

And these values for Cornwall and Devonshire were 4·8 grains; 0·9 grain; 0·843; 6·0 inches; and 530 grains respectively.

REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ending 5th January, 1848 and 1849; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(Continued from page 377, vol. xi.)

Sources of Revenue.	Years ending 5th January.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs.....	18,015,298	18,929,360	914,062	....
Excise	11,730,746	12,832,140	1,101,394	....
Stamps	6,959,546	6,110,848	....	848,698
Taxes.....	4,334,561	4,314,704	....	19,857
Property Tax	5,450,801	5,347,365	....	103,436
Post Office.....	864,000	776,000	....	88,000
Crown Lands.....	77,000	81,000	4,000	....
Miscellaneous	184,926	101,166	....	83,760
Total Ordinary Revenue	47,616,878	48,492,583	2,019,456	1,143,751
China Money .....	....	539,305	539,305	....
Imprest and other Moneys .	216,642	485,384	268,742	....
Repayments of Advances....	564,046	414,251	....	149,795
Total Income.....	48,397,566	49,931,523	2,827,503	1,293,546
Deduct Decrease			1,293,546	
Increase on the Year			1,533,957	

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ending 5th January.			
	1848.	1849.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,111,862	4,682,395	570,533	....
Excise	3,246,883	3,253,162	6,279	....
Stamps	1,564,855	1,472,598	....	92,257
Taxes.....	1,914,783	1,921,013	6,230	....
Property Tax.....	462,567	424,434	....	38,133
Post Office.....	208,000	198,000	....	10,000
Crown Lands.....	40,000	30,000	....	10,000
Miscellaneous	11,746	21,709	9,963	....
Total Ordinary Revenue	11,560,696	12,003,311	593,005	150,390
China Money .....	....	84,284	84,284	....
Imprest and other Moneys	30,614	123,895	93,281	....
Repayments of Advances	74,048	140,695	66,647	....
Total Income.....	11,665,358	12,352,185	837,217	150,390
Deduct Decrease			150,390	
Increase on the Quarter			686,827	

Consolidated Fund Operations.—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ending 5th January, 1849, was 12,361,161*l.* The total charge upon it was 7,044,953*l.*, leaving a surplus of 5,316,208*l.* The amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ending 10th October, 1848, and paid off out of the growing produce of that fund for the quarter ending 5th January, 1849, was 1,562,007*l.*

The surplus of Revenue, after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and the payment of Supply Services in the quarter ending 5th January, 1849, was 560,543*l.*

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, during each Week of the Last Quarter of 1848; together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter.—(Continued from p. 378, vol. xi.)

Returns received at the Corn Office, 1848.		Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
		Weekly Average	Aggregate Average of Six Weeks regulating Duty.	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average	Weekly Average
Weeks ending 1848.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
October	7	52 5	53 11	32 6	20 8	32 1	35 3	38 0
	14	51 11	53 4	32 0	20 8	30 4	35 2	39 2
	21	51 7	52 5	32 3	19 11	32 4	35 9	39 7
	28	51 0	52 0	32 7	20 4	28 9	37 3	40 1
November	4	51 2	51 10	32 10	20 7	31 1	37 1	39 7
	11	52 0	51 8	33 7	20 10	30 5	37 2	40 2
	18	52 3	51 8	34 1	20 5	30 10	38 1	40 6
	25	51 6	51 7	33 2	20 2	30 10	36 10	40 6
December	2	50 3	51 4	32 0	19 11	31 2	36 2	40 9
	9	48 9	51 0	31 4	19 5	28 5	35 7	39 3
	16	47 6	50 4	31 4	18 11	29 8	34 3	38 1
	23	47 6	49 7	31 4	18 4	29 1	33 7	37 10
	30	46 10	48 9	31 3	18 0	28 6	33 11	35 9
Average of the Quarter		50 4	..	32 3	19 10	30 3	35 10	39 2

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ending 10th October, 5th November, and 5th December, 1848; the Quantities Entered for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in Warehouse at the close of them.—(Continued from p. 378, vol. xi.)

WHEAT.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1848	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
10th Oct.	485,266	4	485,270	508,652	2	508,654	212,907	2	212,909
5th Nov.	392,939	..	392,939	506,720	..	506,720	95,821	1	95,822
5th Dec.	195,672	16,786	212,358	89,170	16,760	105,930	196,103	28	196,131

WHEAT-FLOUR.

Months ending.	Imported.			Quantities entered for Home Consumption.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1848	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
10th Oct.	148,511	45,028	193,539	134,532	47,042	181,574	35,698	222	35,920
5th Nov.	190,260	38,693	228,953	212,269	38,913	251,182	12,697	2	12,699
5th Dec.	139,025	122,378	261,403	68,123	121,987	190,110	82,597	383	82,980

CURRENCY.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the Weeks ending on Saturday, the 14th October, the 11th November, and the 9th December, 1848.—(Continued from p. 379, vol. xi.)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	Weeks ending		
	14th Oct., 1848.	11th Nov., 1848.	9th Dec., 1848.
	£	£	£
Notes issued	26,739,165	26,961,205	27,733,735
Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,900
Gold Coin and Bullion	12,229,256	12,453,296	13,225,826
Silver Bullion	509,909	507,909	507,909
Total	26,739,165	26,961,205	27,733,735

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest	3,382,646	3,418,745	3,374,261
Public Deposits	4,297,385	4,038,270	7,061,202
Other Deposits	10,674,983	10,648,047	9,567,966
Seven Day and other Bills	1,064,707	1,041,621	1,002,726
Total	33,972,721	33,699,683	35,559,145
Government Securities, including } Dead Weight Annuities }	13,845,012	13,329,012	13,329,012
Other Securities	11,202,250	10,758,237	10,668,558
Notes	8,405,405	8,894,875	10,771,720
Gold and Silver Coin	520,054	717,559	789,855
Total	33,972,721	33,699,683	35,559,145

COUNTRY BANKS.

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes of Country Banks, which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or Classes of Banks by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, during the weeks ending 12th August, 9th September, and 7th October, 1848.—(Continued from p. 379, vol. xi.)

Banks.	12th August, 1848.	9th September, 1848.	7th October, 1848.
England—Private Banks	3,520,090	3,485,319	3,681,594
Joint Stock Banks	2,479,951	2,471,965	2,666,749
Scotland—Chartered, Private, and } Joint Stock Banks	3,035,903	3,021,307	3,136,516
Ireland—Bank of Ireland	2,639,000	2,583,825	2,679,550
Private and Joint Stock } Banks	1,674,304	1,681,455	1,826,871
Total	13,349,248	13,243,871	13,991,280

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ending 30th December, 1848; showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.--(Continued from p. 380, vol. xi.)

COUNTIES.	October.	November.	December.	TRADES.	October.	November.	December.
Metropolis.....	21	45	25	<i>Agriculture and connected Trades.</i>			
Bedford .....	.....	.....	1	Farmers	4	2	2
Berks	2	.....	.....	Agricultural Implement Makers, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....
Bucks .....	.....	1	.....	Corn Factors	1	3	3
Cambridge .....	.....	.....	1	Millers and Malsters	3	7	2
Cheshire	2	5	1	Hop Merchants .....	.....	.....	1
Cornwall	1	3	.....	Brewers	1	3	1
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	.....	Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers	1	2	1
Derby	2	2	.....	<i>Mining and connected Trades.</i>			
Devon	2	2	4	Mining Firms .....	.....	.....	.....
Dorset	1	1	2	Blasting Works .....	.....	.....	.....
Durham .....	.....	1	1	<i>Manufactures.</i>			
Essex	1	2	4	Woollen Manufacturers	3	1	1
Gloucester .....	.....	4	3	Cotton	4	1	3
Hants	1	7	2	Linen .....	.....	.....	.....
Hereford	2	1	.....	Silk .....	.....	.....	.....
Hertford .....	.....	3	2	Printers and Dyers	2	3	.....
Huntingdon .....	.....	.....	.....	Lace Manufacturers .....	.....	.....	.....
Kent	2	5	2	Hosiery .....	.....	1	.....
Lancashire.....	26	20	14	Hardware	4	12	3
Leicester	1	.....	.....	Earthenware .....	.....	1	.....
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	1	Glass .....	.....	.....	1
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis) }	.....	2	1	Paper	1	1	2
Monmouth .....	.....	3	2	Builders	9	15	12
Norfolk	2	3	.....	Miscellaneous Manufacturers....	10	10	10
Northampton.....	1	1	.....	<i>Commerce.</i>			
Northumberland	2	.....	1	Bankers and Merchants	5	9	13
Nottingham .....	.....	1	1	Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally	6	14	5
Oxford .....	.....	.....	1	<i>Retail and Handicraft Trades.</i>			
Rutland .....	.....	.....	2	Bakers	1	3	4
Salop .....	.....	3	1	Butchers .....	.....	1	2
Somerset (including Bristol) }	1	4	5	Corn and Hay Dealers .....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford	1	8	4	Innkeepers and Victuallers	8	11	6
Suffolk	1	1	1	Wine and Spirit Merchants .....	.....	1	2
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis) }	3	2	3	Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices.....	6	16	9
Sussex	3	1	2	Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing	3	19	8
Warwick	1	9	4	Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture	1	3	1
Westmoreland .....	.....	.....	.....	Coach Builders .....	.....	3	3
Wilts .....	.....	1	1	Miscellaneous	16	21	8
Worcester	2	2	1				
York (East Riding)	1	5	.....			
" (North Riding) .....	.....	2	4				
" (West Riding)	5	8	4				
Wales	2	5	1				
Total	89	163	102	Total.....	89	163	102